



# Cambridge IGCSE™

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## SOCIOLOGY

0495/13

Paper 1 Research Methods, Identity and Inequality

October/November 2025

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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### INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:  
Answer Question 1.  
Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

### INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

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This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer Question 1.

### Research methods

- 1 Read Source A and then answer the questions below.

#### Source A

Table 1.1 shows the number of people in six countries who do not have access to safe drinking water in their home. The numbers have been rounded up or down to the nearest million. The original data was collected and published by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The WHO is part of the United Nations and works to promote health and keep people around the world safe.

**Table 1.1: Number of people (millions) who do not have access to safe drinking water in their home**

Country	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Afghanistan	18	22	23	26	28
Bangladesh	57	62	66	68	68
Brazil	42	41	40	36	30
Ethiopia	63	71	80	90	100
Japan	2	2	2	2	1
Pakistan	89	99	113	127	141

*Source: adapted from WHO statistics*

- (a) (i) From **Source A**, identify **two** countries where the number of people who do **not** have access to safe drinking water in their home has decreased between 2000 and 2020. [2]
- (ii) Using information in **Source A**, explain **two** reasons why the data is useful for understanding people's access to safe drinking water. [4]
- (iii) Using information in **Source A**, explain **three** problems with using the data for understanding people's access to safe drinking water. [6]
- (b) State **two** sampling techniques. [2]
- (c) Explain **one** strength and **one** limitation of digital sources of secondary evidence. [4]
- (d) Evaluate the view that researcher bias exists in all sociological research.

Your answer should include:

- at least **two** arguments for and **two** arguments against
- a conclusion.

[10]

- (e) Explain the research methods and evidence that you would choose to investigate gender inequalities in the home. Give reasons for your choices.

Your answer should include:

- **two** primary methods with relevant sampling
- **one** source of secondary evidence.

[12]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

**Identity: self and society**

**2 (a)** Define the term:

(i) social construction [2]

(ii) negative sanction. [2]

**(b)** Give **two** examples of online sub-cultures. [2]

**(c)** Explain **three** ways families teach children norms and values. [6]

**(d)** Explain **three** Marxist views of socialisation. [6]

**(e)** Discuss the view that globalisation affects cultural identity.

Your answer should include:

- at least **three** developed points with evidence. [8]

**(f)** Evaluate the view that the police are the most effective agency of social control.

Your answer should include:

- at least **three** arguments for and **three** arguments against
- a conclusion. [14]

**Social stratification and inequality**

**3 (a)** Define the term:

(i) push factors [2]

(ii) dependency culture. [2]

**(b)** Give **two** examples of pollution that can affect societies. [2]

**(c)** Explain **three** ways status can be ascribed. [6]

**(d)** Explain **three** ways the welfare state can improve life chances. [6]

**(e)** Discuss the view that individuals are advantaged by being upper class.

Your answer should include:

- at least **three** developed points with evidence. [8]

**(f)** Evaluate the view that colonialism is the best explanation for global inequalities.

Your answer should include:

- at least **three** arguments for and **three** arguments against
- a conclusion. [14]

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